The Saturday News

Vol. III — EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1908 — No. 43

NOTE AND COMMENT

A man named Creighton was sentenced to death in Owen Sound, Ontario, last week for the murder of his wife and two step-daughters. An effort was made to prove insanity, but it was clear to judge and jury that the crime was due simply to ungovernable passion, to fits of which a long course of dissolute living had made the prisoner subject. In delivering sentence, Mr. Justice Riddell, who since going on the Bench has used his position from time to time to give utterance to homely truths, which it seems cannot be impressed too frequently on people, made some comment which is well worth reproducing. The despatch relating to the conclusion of the trial reads:

"Justice Riddell in passing sentence said that the accused had been guilty of one of the most atrocious crimes known to law. The prosecution had been fairly conducted and the defence brilliantly and skilfully conducted. No stone had been left unturned, no research had been too much, to bring forth anything which would assist the prisoner in his defence. But it was plain that no twelve honest men could have found a different verdict.

"He did not desire to add to the poignancy of the prisoner's grief or add in the least to the pangs of anguish and the tortures which his poor soul must suffer from. It was in the hope that his words might reach others who were on the brink of taking the first awful step downwards, whose feet were about to take hold on hell, and that these might be saved from the prisoner's awful doom, he would say the little he intended to say.

"A loved and petted son, a loved brother, the prisoner had early in life given himself up to the gratification of one or the other lust, and he was not the only one. God knows that there were many of our countrymen who were in the perilous condition that the prisoner had been in years ago, when he had begun that career which was terminating as it was.

"A sorrow to his parents, a grief to his connections, the prisoner had broken one woman's heart, and, after reviving an old romance, had tried, and honestly tried, the judge believed, to be a better man.

"But the time came when the greatest effort failed. It was too late. That was the inevitable course predicted by his early career and it was one more warning that the Good Book was awfully right when it said, 'Be not deceived, God is not mocked. As a man soweth, so shall he reap.'"

This reads like a sermon. But sermons preached on such occasions, from so tragic a text as this man's life, are usually many times more effective than set discourses from the pulpit on abstract themes. The layman very frequently has bigger opportunities than the clergyman for accomplishing something in this line.

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The C.P.R. strike is at an end, the victory, it seems, being wholly with the company. While no discrimination is to be made against the men who went out, they are certain to prove serious losers by the struggle. The award of the majority in the conciliation proceedings, which the railway agreed to accept in the first place, is the basis on which the unions go back to work. They were very badly advised in not agreeing to it promptly and those newspapers which urged them on in their strife did them a poor service. The Saturday News has no particular friendship for the C.P.R., but it saw that the move made by the men was certain to prove inimical to the cause of industrial peace, which every good Canadian should do what he can to advance, so long as it involves no injustice. The Lemieux Act appeared to us, as it has done to practically every one who has given careful study to the questions involved in the relations of capital and labor, including the most distinguished students of economics on the continent, as the best remedy that had been devised anywhere for averting strife. After its machinery had been utilized and an award had been made, which there was every reason to believe had been arrived at after proper investigation and consideration of the points in dispute, we deemed that it was the duty of the public to shew its sympathy with the side which was prepared to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. This it has done and the result is a comparatively speedy termination of the trouble. The effect on the future workings of the Act will be excellent. No other bit of legislation introduced by the Laurier government is likely to do so much in promoting the industrial progress of the country and it is entitled to a very large measure of credit for it. It is the product of real statesmanship.

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With election contests in progress both in to the north and south of the 49th parallel and the most awe-inspiring struggle going on in the two big baseball leagues, it is hardly surprising if little attention has been paid to the European war which is said to be threatening. Bulgaria has declared her independence of Turkey, and Austria has announced her intention of establishing her dominion over two Turkish provinces, all of which is in direct opposition to the Treaty of Berlin, by the terms of which the Eastern situation has been governed since 1878. Bulgaria has her own ruler but has been under Turkish suzerainty. The present seems a strange juncture for these revolutionary changes. It is only a few weeks ago that a constitution was proclaimed in Turkey. There is little doubt that the reform is a real one and that the Turks are about to bring their system of government more in line with twentieth century ideas. For some four or five centuries the people of Bulgaria and of Bosnia and Herzogovina, the two provinces above referred to, have remained in subjection to the government at Constantinople. Having put up with it as a very unbenevolent despotism for that length of time, does it not seem peculiar that they should time their present revolt for the moment when constitutional rule is being introduced. However, experience shows that it does not make much difference what the people of Eastern Europe do or think in such matters. The ultimate decision always rests with the Powers acting in concert, and the question now to be decided is merely whether they will adhere to the Treaty of Berlin or make new arrangements.

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The chase for the murderer of Sager, who was killed at Elkhorn, Manitoba, by a party of safe-blowers, attracts not a little attention throughout the whole of the West. The crime is of a class from which we have been singularly free. Offences of this character, strange as the fact may seem, have waited for the inrush of a large population. In the early days so well policed has Western Canada been that it has tempted few criminals as a field of operations. Now that population is denser and means of communicaton better, the task of the authorities is rendered more difficult and the chances of success on the part of the invaders of our peace and security increased. Canada never had a Wild West stage. It is only as we become easternized that we are likely to have an extended experience with depredations on property.

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Mr. E. T. Galt has presented Lethbridge with the title deeds to the square in the centre of the city. If properly utilized, such a civic asset may be the means of giving rare dignity to a community, which most of those in the West very seriously lack. This is largely true of Eastern Canada as well. There are exceptions, however. A visitor to Brantford, Ontario, for instance, is not likely to forget the impression created by the splendid park that stands in the middle of that city. One of the handsomest monuments on the continent has been erected there to commemorate the man from whom Brantford derives its name. Surrounding it are numerous public buildings. The general effect is most striking and the present generation has occasion many times to bless the memory of the far-seeing citizens, who in the early days saw to it that this reservation was made.

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Many western communities have still the same chance. In Edmonton great opportunities have been thrown away, but much yet remains to be done. As for public squares, what is to prevent our devoting the block, which has been acquired with the idea of erecting a city hall there, to that purpose. Many public buildings have already been placed near by. The city hall, when it is built, could be located on some property facing this square.

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A petition has been in circulation asking Mayor McDougall to accept office for another term. It is sincerely to be hoped that he may be prevailed upon to do so. The record established by his administration is one that may be looked back upon with the most genuine pride. If he should find it necessary to retire at the end of the year, he will leave office with the city a very different place from what it was when he assumed his duties. Before the end of the present month, it is expected that a municipal street railway system, affording rapid transit not only between the out-lying parts of Edmonton but between the cities on the two banks of the Saskatchewan, will be in operation. As a crowning triumph of the year, however, we would like to see the adoption of a definite and far-reaching park and general civic beautification policy.

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The subject is one that the Saturday News dealt with in its very first issue, and it has never ceased urging it on public attention. So impressed has it been with the superb natural advantages possessed by Edmonton that it is convinced that their proper utilization is as big a municipal question as the city has to face. When the Saturday News launched its campaign nearly three years ago, the first citizen to write to its columns, expressing his approval of its ideas, was Mr. McDougall. From him, as Mayor, the first practical move in the way of their realization has come and before he leaves office, we trust that he will be able to follow up what he has already done by the formulation of a general scheme, which, when completed, will give Edmonton the dignity and beauty which it should have, both by virtue of its natural situation and of the certain promise which the future holds out to it of becoming the greatest inland city in the Dominion.

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While the Asiatic problem has not affected us in this part of the country directly, we cannot help being keenly interested in it by reason of the agitation which it has caused in the province to the West. The address of Mr. Alleyne Ireland, a distinguished student of racial problems, who has an intimate acquaintance with conditions on the east coast of Asia, delivered before the Edmonton Canadian Club the other day, was accordingly given a most attentive hearing by those who had the good fortune to be present. While Mr. Ireland admits, as most people do, that it would be an evil to have this country flooded with Asiatics, he does not believe that the danger is a very great one. He is certain that it is the definite policy of the Japanese government to keep its people at home, or near home, as far as possible. This is, of course, the guarantee that the Canadian government has been given and it is reassuring to hear from so eminent a man as Mr. Ireland that it should prove sufficient. As for China, he believes that the tendency will also be to keep the people of the Celestial Empire within its boundaries.

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All England has in recent weeks been intensely moved by a horrible tragedy which took place in Kent. The wife of a distinguished retired army officer, General Luard, was found murdered in the centre of some woods near her home. Her husband was the last person seen with her and in the absence of definite clues, some busy-bodies suggested that he was the criminal, even going so far as to write him threatening letters. There was absolutely no evidence to connect him with the crime, but to such an extent did these accusations weigh upon his mind that he threw himself in front of a train and was killed. The general was the victim of an abominable tendency in human nature that most people at some time or other in their lives have experience with. In his case the evil was accentuated, but those who undertook to find him guilty and to send him to a suicide's grave are first cousins to the men and women who in every community each year do what they can, by innuendo and indirect accusation to wreck the happiness of individuals and families. How many are there who, when suspicion is directed towards a person, are prepared to give him the benefit of any doubt that there may be? Alas! indeed for the rarity of human charity.

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Mrs. Everard Cotes, the distinguished novelist, who is known to many in Edmonton, where she and her husband spent some time two seasons ago, has just issued another book in the Old Land. It is entitled "A Canadian Girl in London." The title is illustrative of a great change that has been wrought in the last decade and a half. One of Mrs. Cotes' first novels was "An American Girl in London." It recorded the experiences which she, a Canadian girl, met with on her first visit to the world's metropolis. But at that time it would have been impossible for her to have aroused the interest of the British public by announcing herself as a daughter of the Dominion. So it was as an American that she gave them her impressions. Since then Canada has come into her own. We do not need to masquerade any longer under false colors. There are no people who receive a warmer welcome in the Old Land than Canadians; in no country are Britishers more keenly interested. The appearance of Mrs. Cotes' book should prove immensely flattering to our national pride.

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So far as the West is concerned, the election campaign has been singularly lacking in general features of a striking nature. Mr. Oliver has made a very successful tour of Alberta and is now addressing a series of largely attended meetings in Saskatchewan. But with the exception of the Minister of the Interior, no one is making an attempt to cover any extended area in any of the western provinces. The fight is almost wholly by constituencies.

In Ontario it has been different. Both leaders have been touring the province and speaking to huge crowds, while each has had his efforts seconded by several of his more prominent supporters from other parts of the Dominion. To Premier Roblin of Manitoba the campaign owes its most sensational incident. Speaking in Toronto, he charged the Globe with having used its position to enrich two of its shareholders, Messrs Jaffray and Cox, to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars, this money coming out of the public as a result of the subsidies voted the Crow's Nest Pass railway in response to the Globe's agitation.

The charge is an old one. It was threshed out in the election of eight years ago and we can see little object in Mr. Robin's returning to it at this date. Not a scrap of fresh information has been brought out. The Manitoba Premier, however, accompanied it with an attack on the Globe's "reverend" editor and the virulence of his language made it necessary for the Globe to take up the gauntlet. The editor issued a statement in which he pointed out that the newspaper campaign referred to was carried onseveral years before he became connected with the Globe and that the editor in charge at that time was the present editor of the News, Mr. Willison, who occupied a seat on Mr. Roblin's platform when the latter was making the charge. If Mr. Willison would say that the charge was true, Mr. MacDonald offered to resign the editorship. Thus challenged, Mr. Willison declared in the columns of the News that no influence had been exerted over him in connection with the Crow's Nest policy and that the ideas which the Globe championed were his own. This, one would have thought, would have settled the controversy. Having put Mr. Willison in so awkward a box and given the Globe such an excellent a chance to vindicate itself, the natural thing for Mr. Roblin to have done would have been to drop the whole matter. But instead of doing so, in his next speech he directed towards the paper a stream of the foulest abuse. This is what he said at Brockville:

"I have the same fear of J. A. Macdonald of the Globe that I did when I was a boy of a small black animal with a bushy tail and white stripes down the back, whose habits were to rob the chicken coop at night and the hens' nest by day, when no one was looking. This animal, like J. A. Macdonald, when disturbed in its acts of piracy, was content to make its defence with a malodorous smell, the only result of which was to make me sick at the stomach. Unless J. A. Macdonad and his vituperation in that class, and he will remain there, a discredited, demoralized and degenerate editor, fit only for the sewer work of the Toronto Globe."

Can anyone believe that a man under these circumstances uses language like this is going to help the Conservative cause? We have frequently had occasion to remark on this page that the Conservative party appears at its very worst in Manitoba and if its leaders in that province are to be allowed to set the fashion in campaigning for those of the rest of the Dominion, the outlook is dark.

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Toronto Saturday Night declares that Mr. Borden has been taking lessons from Mr. Roblin.

"Premier Roblin of Maintoba," it says, "has been in Ontario making political speeches, and has not hesitated to ladel out some real hot stuff. It appears that out West where the winters are cold, they like their politics hot. The story goes that the leading Conservatives of Winnipeg got together, previous to the arrival there of Mr. Borden on his trip across the continent, and agreed that the leader of the party at Ottawa was all right, except that he did not cut loose often enough, nor loose enough, and that it was the duty of the Winnipeg brethren to tell him so in plain terms. He was to be given to understand that the people of the West had no use for the "After you, my dear Alphonse" attitude on the part of an Opposition leader. They wanted to see the fur fly. So a judicious person was selected for the task, which some would think a delicate one, of spreading out before the Dominion Chieftain plans and specifications showing him what was the matter with him as a leader. The moment arrived. Mr. Borden was there, little suspecting what was in store for him, but the judicious person got cold feet. He simply couldn't speak his piece to the courteous Mr. Borden. It is said, however, that Premier Roblin took over the job on the spot and performed it with much vigor and emphasis. If the story be true it would seem that Mr. Borden bears Mr. Roblin no grudge, for they have been touring Ontario together and nobody can fail to have noticed that, paced by the Manitoba Premier, the Conservative leader in Federal politics has cut loose as never before in his career."

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The spectacle is not an edifying one. No one who has ever heard Mr. Borden speak can believe that he will prove an apt pupil in this school of politics. He is lacking in much that goes to make a great popular leader, but what impression he has made has been due to his quiet and intelligent methods. If he abandons these, which are natural to the man, he will throw away his whole stock in trade. As an imitator of Mr. Roblin, he could not possibly be a success. That there is something in what Saturday Night says, several recent speeches of Mr. Borden's serve to indicate. For instance here was a reference to the Globe:

"That paper is a disgrace to journalism, and its editor, who preaches virtue on Sunday and the reverse on every other day, is an unfit person for me to discuss."

In the same speech, Mr. Borden said of Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

"That man, with his record behind him, doubts his own honesty. No wonder he recommends our woollen manufacturers to work off shoddy goods upon the unfortunate consumers of Canada. Let me tell him that we will no more put up with his shoddy politics than we will put up with his shoddy morality."

That is getting down to a fairly low level for the leader of a great party.

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Toronto Saturday Night claims that the Globe editor had no right to drag Mr. Willison into the controversy. We cannot see that he had any alternative. Mr. Roblin made an attack on Mr. MacDonald personally on account of a policy pursued by the Globe when Mr. Willison, not he, was editor. The only course open was to ask the man who was in charge at the time to clear the matter up and he did so.

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A study of the references to the tariff question being made by the leaders of the two parties in the eastern papers is of considerable value as showing from which the low-tariff voters of the west have most to hope. The agitation for tariff increases, being conducted by the manufacturers, particularly those of woollen and cotton goods, is being made to serve the purposes of the Conservative campaign. Mr. Borden, as in the speech from which an extract is given above, never loses an opportunity to show his sympathy with the woollen men. The Mail and Empire the other day declared that the people want "the return of protection and prosperity." Mr. Ames, who looms even larger than Mr. Borden in the west as an exponent of Conservative policy, had this to say in a speech at Montreal the other day:

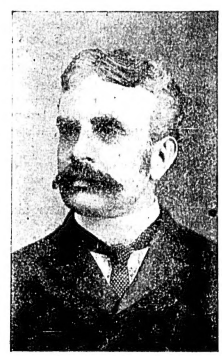
"I am a fervent Protectionist, and I believe that every industry in our land should receive sufficient pro-

(Continued on page 4).

The Two Leaders

In the Struggle now in Progress from Ocean to Ocean

SIR WILFRID LAURIER



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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10

The perils of marriage are increasing. It used to be that the groom at a wedding was a mere accessory, playing about as important a part as the man who drove the cab from the church. How did the bride look? was the all-absorbing question. No one thought of the individual she was being saddled to. Now people are beginning to take notice of him but not in the same way that they direct their attentions to his partner in the melancholy affair. The papers must always say that "the bride looked lovely." But they are evidently under no obligation to the groom and when they notice him here is the way they write him up. In its account of the recent wedding of a prominent English statesman, this is what the Tailor and Cutter said:

"Winston Churchill achieved the distinction of wearing at his marriage a coat which was one of the greatest failures as a wedding garment we ever have seen. The coat was too long and too heavy as a morning coat and too short and skimpy as a frock. It gave the wearer a sort of glorified coachman appearance."

The fashion in matrimonial reporting having been set, prospective grooms should govern themselves accordingly.

"The man I wish to marry is one who would, if necessary, when washday comes, roll up his sleeves and bend his back over the washtub; who would be first to turn out on cold winter mornings and build the fires; who would be ready to walk the floor at midnight with a colicky baby; who would spend many of his evenings at home instead of loafing around bar-rooms, street corners or other places of amusement talking claptrap and politics; who does not indulge in intoxicants of any kind; who does not consider that he is IT. In short I, wish to marry a MAN."

This is what a correspondent of a publication called The Designer writes. What is the need of using such emphasis? Isn't this an exact description of nineteen-twentieths of the men who have entered upon a matrimonial state?

It is frightful what ignorance there is on these subjects. Take, for instance, the following letter which the editor of the Vancouver World recently received:

"Dear Sir,—Seeing that you insert want Advertisements Free in the World. Please to insert the Enclosed for me, if anything should come of this I shall not be slow to remember your office.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. J. Van.

MATRIMONY. Man, Young, Active, genteel. Batchelor, would be pleased to hear from a few young Ladys that will assist him with Capital to enable him to start a living in Canada or elsewhere. Please write full particulars.
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3, Stadnard Road, Bexley Heath, Kent, England.

NEXT WINTER'S COAL BILL.

The coal merchant folded the check neatly and put it in his waistcoat pocket. "I'm much obliged," he said.

"I hear you say so," returned the householder. "I know, though, that it's a mere figure of speech. If you knew how I've worked and schemed and sacrificed to get enough together to pay you off, you might well be grateful. Grateful and ashamed. I can almost see you pulling that slip of paper from your pocket and tearing it up."

The coal merchant laughed.

"I suppose you think that's a joke," said the householder. "Perhaps you think it's funny to deny yourself all but the bare necessities of life just to keep that blamed furnace going all last winter. Well, thank heaven, it's over with now!"

"Are you going to let me make you a figure on your next winter's supply?"

"I'll talk with you later about that," said the householder.

"You'd better not make it much later," said the coal dealer. "Prices will advance. You'll make a considerable saving by buying now. Don't put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day and then live to regret it."

"Now isn't that enough to disturb the equanimity of your temperament!" exclaimed the householder. "Why should prices advance?"

"I'm not controlling prices, you know," said the coal dealer. "You mustn't hold me responsible. And I'm not forcing you. But I'll bet you a ton on the side that the prices won't go down. I haven't noticed them decreasing at an alarming rate in the past few years. It was just a suggestion I was making."

"How much would I be likely to save?" asked the householder.

"From fifty to seventy-five cents a ton," replied the coal merchant. "It depends on when you buy. There's no rush about it to-day, anyway. Think it over."

"How about an option? If I paid you five cents a ton for the option of buying this time next week at the current prices, would that satisfy you?"

"I'll take the risk for a week and won't charge you a cent," said the coal dealer. "But, seriously, if you would like to lay in ten or twelve tons I can make it worth your while."

"I wish you hadn't mentioned it," said the householder, gloomily. "I don't want to buy coal now. I'm sick and tired of buying coal. At the same time, if I don't buy it I shall be worrying about that advance.

I've got to go to work now figuring interest to see how much I'll have to deduct from that fifty or seventy-five cents. If I do buy, I'll be mad every time I go down into the basement and see the coal here.

And then suppose the price doesn't advance?"

"It won't fall, anyway," said the coal dealer. "I don't know," said the householder, musingly. "Suppose we have a revolution and confiscate the coal mines to the use of the state and sell to consumers for a mere twenty-five or fifty per cent over and above the actual cost of producing! Did you ever picture to yourself a mob of frenzied city and suburban householders stung past the limits of endurance carrying the heads of the trust on pikes?"

"I don't think I ever did, now that you ask me," replied the coal dealer.

"It might come," said the householder, warningly. "But in the meantime, what will you deliver me twelve tons for? Let's see what sort of figuring you can do."—Chicago News.

"I tried to pay the suffragettes a compliment last night in my speech, but it didn't seem to be appreciated."

"What did you say?"

"I said that the suffragettes would leave large footprints on the sands of time."—Tit-Bits.

English Clergyman (in steamer): "And when you arrive in London, my dear lady, don't fail to see St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey."

Fair American: "You bet, I'll rattle those off sure; but what I've been hankering to see, ever since I was knee-high to a grass-hopper, is the Church of England!"—London Punch.

First Shining Light in the Colored Church: "Ah don't believe in callin' dis heah society de Ladies' Auxiliary.

Dat's imitatin' de white folks."

Second Shining Light: "Den wot will we call it?"

First Shining Light: "Well, wot's de mattah wid callin' it de 'Colored Supplement'?"—Judge.

Two poorly-clad women were proceeding homeward after the exhilarating gaieties of the mothers' meeting, and what more natural than that they should discuss domestic economy?

"Dae ye ken, Mrs. Brown, I'm due ten-and-nine for ga s this quarter, and I dinna ken how I'll get it paid."

"Why not be like me," said Mrs. Green, "and use the penny-in-the-slot meter?"

"But they say it's the dearest in the end. Ye get less gas for your penny, ye ken, than I get for mine."

"Aye, but, ye see, it's just this way wi' me—I never pit in nae more than a penny at a time and, ye see, a lot o' folk comes tae my house at nicht, and whenever the gas begins to gae down I just let on, 'I hinna got a copper!' An' there is aye somebody ready to stump up the penny. Oh, yes; it's far cheaper in the end!"—Tit-Bits.

Doctor (looking at clinical thermometer)—Hello! This won't do—hundred-and-three!
Golfing Patient—What's bogey? —Punch.

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Fancy Dress Muslins, light colors Reg. 40c to 75c. Sale price 25c a yd.
Fancy Dress Muslins, light colors Reg. 15c to 30c. Sale price 10c a yd.
Fancy Scotch Ginghams, light and dark. Reg. 25c to 35c. Sale price 15c a yd.
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Ladies' Underskirts Reg. 90c to $3.00. Sale price 70c to $2.00
Ladies' Muslin Drawers Reg. 40c to $1.90. Sale price 30c to $1.10
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Ladies White Duck Skirts Reg. $1.75, $2.75 and $3.50 Sale price $1.25, $2.00 and $2.25
All our Fancy Sunshades to be cleared out at one-third off regular price.

BOOTS AND SHOES
18 pair Men's Box Calf, Goodyear welt Reg. $4.00 for $3.25 a pair
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12 pairs Boy's Shoes, sizes 2 to 5 Reg. $2.50 for $1.75 a pair
18 pair Youths' Canvas Oxfords, sizes 11 to 13. - - - Reg. $1.20 for 95c a pair.
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We will have on display all the latest designs in Paris, New York and Eastern models, having just returned from the Eastern markets where I secured all the very latest creations and novelties used in millinery.

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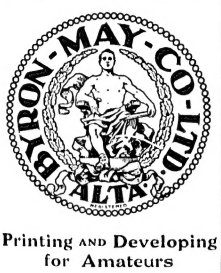

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IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD

Here is a report of a lacrosse game which took place the other day out at the coast. One of the teams, it should be remembered, holds the championship of Canada. If this is lacrosse, as played by its most prominent exponents, those who are expected to set the fashion for other teams down to those in the backwoods and on the corner lots, is it worth while encouraging? What Canadian can refer to it with pride as the national game?

"The championship lacrosse game of the season between Vancouver and New Westminster (Minto Cup winners), at Westminster, Saturday afternoon, broke up in the bloodiest row that has ever disgraced the game.

"The fight, which was embellished by one shot from a revolver, occurred at half-time, when Vancouver were hopelessly beaten with the score 8 to 0 against them.

"The bad feeling had started earlier in the game, in a blow which Vernon Green of Vancouver, is alleged to have dealt Gordon Spring, who was playing in a championship game for the first time.

"Later Green laid in a hard one over Wintemute of Westminster; just before the half-time whistle would have sounded, he struck Tommy Gifford and Green began to mix it up, and in a moment friends of both men rushed form the fence and the riot was on.

"From all directions rival players piled into the melee, and in half a minute the blood and sticks and fists were flying and the lacrosse game was completely forgotten. Green was the principal object of the wrath of the Royal City men, and he escaped to the clubhouse. There he was defended by George Paris, colored trainer of the Vancouver team, and a prize-fighter of the coast repute.

"Paris, however, was so hard pressed that he pulled a revolver. Dave Burnett, a city employe of Westminster, attempted to wrest it from his hand. Burnett snatched the muzzle and held it to the ground, when the first shot went off. The bullet scratched his palm and penetrated his coat.

"A dozen men immediately snatched the revolver from Paris, who was turned over to two policemen.

"At the moment of the shooting by Paris there were cries of "Lynch him!" "Let us lynch him!" from the crowd which closed around him.

"Later an attempt was made to get Paris away from the police and the cries of "lynching" were repeated.

"In the meantime the riot on the field was somewhat quieted, and Rev. T. M. Henderson, president of the Westminster Lacrosse Club, was able to make himself heard. He endeavored to disperse the crowd, which waited around Vancouver dressing rooms for the appearance of the visiting players to renew the attack.

"To help matters, Gifford entered and shook hands with Green, and with President Henderson, and the police succeeded in getting Green off the grounds without further injury. Somewhere in the fracas Referee Archie McNaughton was hit in the eye with an egg, but was otherwise unhurt. No effort was made to resume the game.

"At the police station, Paris' revolver was found to be fully loaded with the exception of the one shot fired. A crowd followed the police to the station, but later dispersed. The car which conveyed the Vancouver players home was spattered with rotten eggs as it left the city."

Though there was not quite as much interest manifested in this as in last year's golf tournament, due to the fact that there were fewer entries from outside the city, the Edmonton club has reason to be satisfied with the general results. The weather, particularly on the opening day, might have been better, but it took more than a little wind and rain to dampen the enthusiasm of the players. The links were never better. Several changes were made prior to the tournament which make them considerably sportier. The most important of these is the placing of the last hole up on the side of the hill, a green having been in preparation all season close to the railway track. The bogey has been increased by one for this last hole, making the total for the course 40 instead of 39. There is a very general opinion that it should be increased still further.

On this point the writer had a very interesting conversation the other day with a golfer of considerable experience. "The colonel," he declared, " is not supposed to be a crack player, but an old gentleman who always makes a respectable but never a brilliant shot. He is not a long driver but he keeps his direction and he never takes more than two on the green. A scratch man would have no difficulty in beating him nine out of ten times."

If this is the proper idea of what Colonel Bogey should do, his figure should be advanced on the Edmonton course. On the first hole at least he should be increased by one.

However, this is getting away from the subject of the tournament. Despite the increased difficulties of the course, some good scores were made. Probaly the best performance of all on Monday morning, when with a hard and tricky wind blowing and rain coming on at intervals, Bell won the e ontest against bogey by four down. Five down has won this contest frequently on the old course with normal weather. On the ninth hole, he went up the hill and well on to the green in two.

Against Shaw, Calgary's only representative, who is considered by many the best player on the southern city, Bell made a game struggle in the opens, being defeated by 2 up and 1 to play. Morton of Lavoy also gave Shaw a good game, being defeated by the same score as Bell was. Shaw's playing throughout was mots consistent.

For the Mackay Cup Miss Brown, the provincial champion, had things pretty much all her own way, defeating Mrs. Bishopric in the final by 6 up and 4 to play. Mrs. Bishopric playing from twenty, however, scored a most meritorious win in the handicap with a net score of 100. Miss Polkingharme of Calgary won the ladies' bogey and the putting cometition. In the handicap for the Edmonton Brewing and Malting Co.'s Cup , the scores were hign. Depass winning with 86 net. The men's foursome against bogey was captured by Dr. Cobbett and Mr. Wilson of Calgary, while in the mixed foursomes Miss Brown and Mr. Chattle won with 94 net. Mr. Simpson won the men's putting competition.

The arrangements were excellent and reflect credit on the Tournament Committee, Messrs Cobbett, Bell and Chattell, and on the greenkeeper, Mr. Langton, and his assistant, Mr. Mangin.

The curlers of Stratchona are looking forward to a most active season. They have re-organized with the following officers: President, A. McLean; vice president, G. W. Marriott; secretary-treasurer, T. J. Welsh; executive, president and vice president, with G. F. Downes, W. G. Congdon, and W. H. Sheppard. Ice committee, W. G. Congdon and George McMahon; chaplain, Rev. J. C. Bowen.

A British Rugby football team is in Vancouver this week, returning from the Antipodes. Here is where the Rugby Association of Alberta should have become busy. A game at Calgary with a representative Alberian team would have done a great deal to stimulate what is to many the very king of sports.

The Vancouver World has this interesting comment to make on the British team:

"'When is the amateur not an amateur?' is a question often asked, and the answer is, 'When his emoluments and his expenses that have to be paid in order to keep up "appearances" amount to more than three or four times the sum the professed professional receives in straight wages.' Lacrosse has its questionable amateurs, and in the old country cricket has them. Many a well-known cricketer who entered the field by a different gate to the professional deserved to have his flannels marked with whatever reproach attaches to the man who consents to receiving a living wage for athletic services.

"Rugby football is not free from these pseudo amateurs, but the British football party which is in the city and playing Vancouver to-morrow is an example of honest and sacrificing amateurism. Even its members receive hard cash in addition to their exact hotel expenses, a sum that may be described as extras, a sum that may be whispered as pocket money.

"It is terrible to think of the extravagance, but they are granted the immense sum of 14 shillings, or $3.50 in one small week. New Zealand and Australia are fairly expensive countries, but they claim not to be as expensive as the Canadian Pacific coast. Still there is no talk of the allowance being increased. Tipping in these fashionable hotels is higher than in those other countries, tobacco is twice as expensive as in England, their billiard games cost considerably more and their drinks are distinctly dearer. In addition this is a country of three set meals a day, and they are accustomed to four, so that when out round the town in the afternoon they sometimes drop into a restaurant for afternoon tea. How much that four bits a day should be capable of.

"Unfortunately, the inability of those two shillings to count as much as the widow's mite has resulted in these players digging into their private funds, and some of them are students of one kind and another, but the majority of them are fellows who for the past six months have had to sacrifice their salaries.

"'What does it matter," they say. They are young, they are not saving up to be married; they have had a very happy time, but a profusion of severely strained tendons and twisted joints, a broken blood vessel, a broken nose, bruised bodies and disagreeable pains. What we say is that they have largely helped to strengthen the ties of good feeling and sportsmanship among British athletes."

(Continued on page 5)

A Yield at Crossfield.

The following declaration was made before Magistrate Davie of Crossfield recently.

"I, P. A. McAnally, of the village of Crosfield, in the Province of Alberta, farmer,

Declare and say as follows:

"That during the year 1908, I, P. A. McAnally aforesaid threshed 596 1-16 bushes of Alberta Red fall wheat on nine (9) acres of ground, which same wheat graded No. One (1); average per acre 66 1-4 bushels.

Declared before me at the village of Crossfield, in the Province of Alberta, this 22nd day of September, A.D., 1908.

Jno. S. Davie,

A Justice of the Peace for the Province of Alberta.

P. A. McAnally.

Comment on the above is unnecessary. We will add, however, that Mr. McAnally is not the most experienced or cleverest farmer in Alberta, but he is a worker and industry brings its own reward. Mr. McAnally had 27 acres in crop and after keeping back seed for next year he sold the balance of his crop for a sum which averaged up $30.30 for each acre under crop. Good land can be got from $10 an acre and one crop like this would pay for the land three times over.—Crossfield Chronicle.

Farmers, Get Busy.

It frequently happens that when the management of the Edmonton fairs association endeavor to interest a farmer or member of a rural school board in the autumn fair to be held in Edmonton, Oct. 12 to 17, they are met with the reply that there is little worth exhibiting in the district; but when attention is directed to the fact that one neighbor has some excellent oats, another wheat, a third barley, and a fourth has a good collection of native and cultivated grasses; that one neighbor's wife is an excellent buttermaker, another has poultry, which when dressed would add much to an exhibits, while a third enjoys the reputation of being a good baker; that on nearly every farm one or more varieties of vegetables may be found which are well worth exhibiting, the farmer admits that he did not realize how good an exhibit his district could put up and he proceeds at once to get busy and see to it that his district is represented at the fair.

Big Farms an Evil.

John Lewis, editor in chief of the Toronto Star, who has recently made a tour of the Prairie Provinces, in a letter to his paper, puts the case against the big farm with exceptional clearness. For one thing, he says, such a farm carries with it dependence on one crop with all this implies in frost panics and waste of the resources of the soil. The man who makes a fortune out of one big harvest under such a system looms big in the public eye, Mr. Lewis says, but as a matter of fact he does no more for the real development of the country than the placer miner who strips the rich deposit from the surface soil. Not only does the big farmer rob the soil of the fertility deposited there during the centuries, and which might be indefinitely conserved by a proper system of farming, but he leaves the land full of weeds and filth.

In addition to the economic evils spoken of by Mr. Lewis, there is a moral question involved as well. The riches stored in the soil of the West are a heritage placed there with a view of serving, not one generation, but unnumbered generations. To skim off that wealth in a few years is as criminally wasteful as the stripping from land, suited only for timber growth, of it mature trees and destroying the young saplings, which would make a second crop, in the process. It is of a piece with the action of a prodigal son who wastes in riotous living the inheritance which might be made to serve a useful purpose not only in his own time, but in that of his children and children's children.

Toronto Weekly Sun.

Bishop Burgess is one of the few American clergymen who, being graduates of the University of Oxford, are entitled to wear the Oxford hood.

At a certain service, another bishop, also an Oxford man, nodded toward the officiating clergyman, and whispered excitedly to Bishop Burgess:

"Why, look; he has got an Oxford hood on."

"So he has," said Bishop Burgess.

"But he is not entitled to it. He has no Oxford degree," exclaimed the first bishop. "Why, the man is wearing a lie on his back."

"Hush," sasd Bishop Burgess, "Don't call it a lie. Call it a false hood."

THE GREAT

Grain Festival

AND EXHIBITION OF 1908

will be held in the

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From 12th to 17th Oct.

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Open afternoons and evenings.

Arrangements are being made for reduced railroad rates throughout the province.

For special features each evening see programs.

Address all communications to H. R. Mountifield, Sec.-Treas., Edmonton Exhibition Association, Limited

THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD especially when you are looking for a location for a home. We think we are offering you the best location to be had in the "Twin Cities," which is

Grand View Heights

The "Beauty Spot" of Stratheona.

As this property overlooks the "Twin Cities," the river and the university campus, also has a 100 foot boulevard following the high bank of the river, and every lot is choice. We have only a few left to sell and they are selling very fast. We have sold over $10,000.00 of this property since September 13th, and if you want a few lots it will not pay you to delay.

Prices are $100 to $300

TERMS: 1/4 cash, balance 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

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PERSONALIA

The Winnipeg Free Press the other day published this extract from its file of twenty year ago: "The Normal school students have formed a literary society with the following officers: President, Principal D. J. Goggin, B.A.; vice president, J. C. Saul; secretary, J. A. Calder."

It is strange how these three names have become associated twenty years later. Mr. Calder is now the minister of education in Saskatchewan. It fell to his lot to award the contract for the school-books of that province. Mr. Saul represented the successful tenderer and Mr. Goggin the principal rival firm.

The rumor is again afloat that Lord Strathcona will soon resign the high commissionership. As His Lordship is 88 years of age, the report is hardly surprising. An effort was made by the authorities of the city of Strathcona to secure his attendance at the opening of the university, but word was received some time ago that his health would not permit of his making the journey. He is suffering, it is said, from deafness.

It is stated that there is every likelihood that Col. Steele, D.O.C., of Calgary will succeed Colonel Evans in the Winnipeg command.

Mr. F. S. Carr has assumed the duties of science master at the Edmonton High school.

Charles Mair has returned from a visit to his daughter at the Pembina, northwest of Edmonton. He is feeling in much better health after his trip. He describes the Pembina country as a beautiful rich land and says that settlers are rushing in there in large numbers and squatting upon the land which has not yet been surveyed.—Lethbridge Herald.

Mr. D. B. Dowling of the Geological Survey reached Edmonton last week. He will, in response to a request from the Board of Trade, make a report on the coal resources of the district.

Mr. D. S. Mackenzie, deputy minister of education for the province, left this week for Britain. There he will make a study of the school system of the Old Land. Mr. Mackenzie will be one of the party, for the visit of which Mr. Alfred Mosley is making arrangements.

The death is announced of Mr. J. Penenick at Cranbrook, B.C., formerly a well-known R.N.W.M.P. detective, who made a reputation for himself in several big cases, notably that of Ernest Cashel.

News Notes.

The first convocation of the University of Alberta will take place in the Oddfellows' Temple at Strathcona on Oct. 13.

Mr. A. W. Foley has written the Edmonton council threatening action for damages on account of the recent death of his daughter. He states it as his belief that "dilation of the heart," as reported by the coroner's verdict, was not the cause of death but that it was due to poisoning from vaccination administered by an unqualified person in the city's employ.

Mr. W. S. Hall, honorary secretary of the St. George's Society, writes to the Saturday News to state that that body is entirely non-political in its object and certain attempts being made to use its name for political purposes are altogether unwarranted. All Englishmen, Welshmen and their descendents in the male line in Edmonton, Strathcona and vicinity are invited to become members irrespective of religious or political belief.

Superintendent Fetter announces that grading will be completed on the G.T.P. as far as the Pembina by Nov. 1st, with the exception of a single mile, where blasting has to be done.

The Twin City exhibit, which has been in charge of Messrs Daly and Porte, captured six prizes with seven entries in the grain classes at the New Westminster fair. The exhibit won praise on all sides and is certain to be productive of much good to this part of Alberta.

It is expected that the first street car will run between Edmonton and Stratchona on election day, Monday, October 26. The two interurban cars will be the only two in operation from the first. They will run between Namayo Avenue and the C.P.R. station, giving a three-quarter of an hour service. After the rest of the system is operated, they will run only to the corner of Ninth and Jasper and give a half hour service. Four smaller cars will then run between Twenty-first street and Alberta Avenue, giving a quarter-hour service, and another in Stratheona from the western terminus of the line to the top of the grade leading to the bridge.

Note and Comment

(Continued from page 1)

tection to secure to those industries the home market."

What manufacturer could wish more than this? And does anyone believe that if the present government were defeated, Mr. Ames would not have a very large share in the task of framing the tariff policy of the next?

"Canada," the journal published in London, England, for the purpose of making the Dominion's resources better known in the Old Land, is not a free-trader in English politics. What it has to say about Sir Wilfrid Laurier's refusal to increase our tariff burdens for the benefit of the woollen manufacturer, is therefore of especial significance:

"After all, when common sense and a desire for the good of the Dominion are brought to bear on the question, it will be admitted on all sides that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was justified in his refusal. We have more than once deplored the fact that Canada, like the Old Country, is beginning to suffer from the tendency of the population to leave the land and push into towns. In the case of the Dominion it is particularly deplorable, since the cultivation of the land is the mainstay of its resources. The land in the West is calling for labor to develop it, while the towns are over-crowded with workers who become "out-of-works." Then comes, very naturally, a cry for increased protection a cry that would not be heard if the truth were accepted that Canada's wealth and prosperity lie at present in the land and not in manufactures."

Mr. Oliver has shown excellent judgment in devoting a large part of his addresses to a consideration of the government's railway policy. There is no feature of its administration on which it can appeal with more confidence to western audiences. The construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific will go down into our history as its greatest achievement. It is a splendid enterprise which up to the present has been carried through with unique success. Before another four years passes by, the usual term of our parliaments, the G.T.P. line will have been completed from Coast to Coast. It is not necessary to dwell upon the extent of the change which it is bound to effect, in opening up vast new areas of country, in establishing new trade routes and in relieving the west from the railway monopoly under which it has suffered. Everything now is shaping for a satisfactory outcome of this epoch-making project. It was originated by this administration. Up to the present it has been singularly free from valid criticism as to the way in which it has carried out the responsibilities which have devolved upon it in connection with the undertaking. When first presented to parliament, the government's ideas met with no friendly reception from the Opposition. Many counter-proposals were made and efforts have been made from time to time to discredit the whole scheme rather than allow those responsible to obtain the prestige that they naturally expected from it. Under these circumstances would it be wise to change the management of the enterprise at this stage? There is no doubt that the Conservative party, if returned to power, would have the road completed. But even in the case of a small contract, it is not an advantage to release those in charge when the work is half done, unless it appears that they are grossly incompetent and are making a bungle of it. The effect is many times more serious where so much is involved as in this great project.

The inspection figures for the first two weeks of September give some indication of the kind of season we have had. The total receipts of wheat at Winnipeg and Calgary during that period were 3,042 cars, of which 2,262 cars, or 74 per cent were of contract grade. During the first two weeks of of September, 1907, the total receipts were 413 cars. Just what proportion of this quantity was of contract grade the figures do not show, but for the entire year the shipments showed an average of 32 per cent. Writing under date of Sept. 15, the western editorial representative of the Toronto Globe, Mr. A. E. Boyle, who has a reputation for being conservative in his statements, sends this to his paper from Winnipeg, where, as may be understood, he has had excellent opportunities of making investigation.

"For the benefit of those people who are not posted regarding the extent and value of the 1908 crop it may be well to say again that the grain production in the three prairie Provinces this season is the greatest ever known in the west. In the matter of bushels alone, it is millions beyond that of any other season. Wheat runs almost up to the expectations of those who prophesied early in the season, and the coarse grains have yielded abundantly. With respect to quality, the crop is one of the most satisfactory ever harvested. Particularly is this true of wheat, which shows grades far better than the calculators supposed to be possible this year. In the movement to market the grain it is ahead of the average season, in spite of labor troubles on one of the railways. The harvesting and threshing come about a month earlierthis year than they did in 1907, and this is a distinct advantage. There is a better supply of cars than ever before, and farmers are using every effort to rush their grain forward. There is some difficulty, however, with regard to motive power on the railways, and the receipts at the lake ports would be much larger if the engines were in better shape. Reports of grain blockades are already heard in various parts of the west, and most of these are due to the inability or unwillingness of the companies to move cars which have been loaded. The price of the wheat is the great item which spells prosperity. With a cash quotation of 98 1-2 cents for No. 1 northern at the lake front, which was the close the lake front, which was the closing figure to-day, there is plenty of money for all who are concerned in production and distribution of the leading cereal. Farmers, implement men, elevator men, railway companies, insurance corporations, banks—all these are certain to derive much benefit from the high price of wheat.

BORN.

Kimpe—At 454 Fourteenth street, Edmonton, on the 3rd inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Kimpe, a daughter.

MARRIED.

Currie Garrick—In Winnipeg, by Rev. Dr. Gordon, Mr. Robert Currie, Edmonton, to Miss Jessie Garrick, Wingham, Ont.

Bolton—Clarke—On Tuesday, Sept. 15th, 1908, at the bride's home, Strathroy, Ont., by the Rev. Mr Kennawin, Jean Cameron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Clarke, Strathroy, to S. Edward Bolton, barrister, Edmonton.

Crombie—Lawrence—At the Cathedral, Calgary, by the Very Rev. Dean Paget, Edith Mary, youngest daughter of the late Edwin Lawrence, Montpellier terrace, Cheltenham, Eng., to William Claude David Crombie, only son of the late Lieut.-Col. Alexander Crombie, C.B., M.D., I.M.S., and of Kilminning, Fifeshire, Scotland.

President Hays stated this week that the sale of Prince Rupert lots will not take place till next spring.

Premier Rutherford officiated at the opening of the second annual fair at Stettler on October 1.

Work has been commenced on the gas boring operations, being conducted by a company of citizens, with Mr. Donald Ross at the head, on the Ross flats.

Hon. W. T. Finlay was present at the first fair in the history of Daysland last week. A most successful banquet was held in the evening in honor of the event.

Joseph Beauchamp, formerly of the Strathcona House, Strathcona, has bought the International Hotel, on KinistinoAve nue, Edmonton.

The day of Atonement was celebrated by Jewish citizens on Monday.

WENT TOO FAR.

They were talking one day about a pair of political tricksters.

"They gave themselves away," said one. "Don't tricksters always give themselves away? It reminds me of the two men who wanted to sell their corpses for dissection.

"These two men, miserably clad, called on the dean of a medical college in New York.

"We are both on the verge of starvation, sir," the spokesman said. "We are well on in years, and it is clear that we haven't much longer to live. Would you care to purchase our bodies for your dissecting room?"

The dean hesitated.

"It is an odd proposition," he muttered.

"But it is occasionally done," said the spokesman, in an eager voice.

"Well, said the dean, "we might arrange it. What price do you ask?"

"Over in Philadelphia," said the spokesman, "they gave us $40."—Washington Star.

"I tell yout here's nothing like early training. Jim Candy's dad used to chase him clear down to the corner every day with a big hickory gad."

"Well?"

"Now Jim's the champeen quarter-mile runner of the country.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

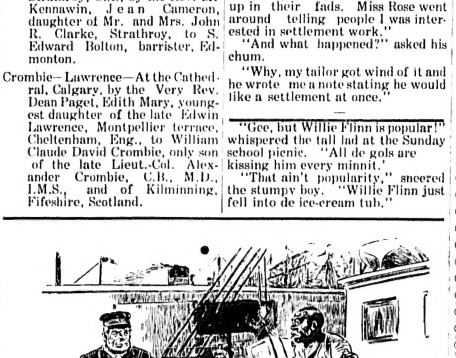
"By Jove," said Reggy Supp, "it doesn't pay to let the girls mix you up in their fads. Miss Rose went around telling people I was interested in settlement work."

"And what happened?" asked his chum.

"Why, my tailor got wind of it and he wrote me a note stating he would like a settlement at once."

"Gee, but Willie Flinn is popular!" whispered the tall lad at the Sunday school picnic. "All de gols are kissing him every minnit."

"That ain't popularity," sneered the stumpy boy. "Willie Flinn just fell into de ice-cream tub."



CONDITIONAL.

Colored Stevedore—Ah wants a day off, cap'n, ter look up a job fo' mah wife.

Mate—Will you be back to-morrow?

Colored Stevedore—Yes, ef she don't git it. —"Judge."

ON THE AISLE.

Lucinda went into the play-house,
And said with a bright, cheery smile,
"I've got a day off on next Wednesday,
So give me a seat on the aisle."

Her brother came round in an hour
And slipped a new bill from his pile,
"If the house isn't sold," he demanded,
"Just give me a seat on the aisle."

When father was through with his toiling,
He stopped in the lobby a while;
"The Mrs. and me," he informed them,
"Wants seats for this show on the aisle."

The Smiths, who are in an apartment
Where things are conducted in style,
Sent one of the hall boys to purchase
"A couple of seats on the aisle."

From the Esplanade Ferry to Brooklyn,
They stood in a far-reaching file,
Each telling the man at the window,
"Here, gimme some seats on the aisle."

Some time they will build a new play-house
Quite narrow but stretching a mile,
With two rows of seats down the middle—
Each chair in the house on the aisle.

An American banker commenting on the increased prosperity of the Kansas wheat grower to-day as compared with ten or twelve years ago says: "I knew the wheat country in the 90's. In those days the farmers prepared their ground for wheat in the easiest possible manner. In many cases the grain was drilled into the stubble ground from which the preceding crop had been cut without any cultivation whatever. No such slipshod methods go now. All the ground is plowed for wheat. If it isn't plowed it's listed and worked down which amounts to the same thing."

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between Frank Yeates and C. Henningsen, carried on in the name of the Royal Tailoring and Pantorium Co., having this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by C. Henningson, at 406 Fraser Ave., who will assume all liabilities and collect all outstanding accounts.

FRANK YEATES.
C. HENNINGSEN.

Edmonton, September 14, 1908.

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Mr. J. J. Hill on the Position of the Farmer

"All the important items in consumption and in export show that we will have a hard master to reckon with by the middle of this century," said J. J. Hill, in an address to the Farmers' National congress in Madison, Wisconsin, last week: "We must develop from some quarter and occupation a food supply for more than 11,000,000 additional people. It should be such as will maintain a standard of living no lower than that which now prevails if we are not to witness terrible social and political convulsions.

"It is as clear as any future event can be that the farm is the only hope of our national salvation. Just as it is to-day the real source of our wealth, the mainspring of our domestic commerce that exceeds the trade of all Europe combined, so must we draw upon it for coming needs. All else suffers progressive exhaustion and will be a poorer dependence a generation hence than it is to-day. The soil alone renews itself, endures patiently, and is capable of yielding increasing rewards."

SCARCITY OF FOOD.

Mr. Hill told the congress that it must concentrate its efforts. It must show how to make good the scarcity of food supply. The farmer must furnish an additional $600,000,000 which we have seen will be necessary by 1950 to sustain the people. This is the national problem, he declared. The average yield of wheat an acre in the United States is about fourteen bushels. Great Britain, by studying the question, has increased the yield in the kingdom to thirty-two bushels; Germany, twenty-seven and so on. If the yield in the United States could be doubled we would perceive the answer to the question that the future asks.

"Here we see how the 200,000,000 people or thereabouts in the year 1950 are to be fed," he continued. "Here we see where the money must come from for our national support. It must be earned by and paid to the farmers of this country. Only thus may we escape an economic calamity more threatening and more real than the people realize. it will not come by wishing for it or by law-making or in any other way than through labor intelligently applied. It implies a greatly different agriculture from that which now prevails.

MUST TILL THE SOIL.

"How it may be done has been explained so often and is to-day so thoroughly taught in every agricultural college and at every experimental station in the country that one almost hesitates to repeat it. It is possible to grow from 1,000 to 2,000 grains of wheat from a single grain of seed. It is nothing more difficult than a better system of farming. The essentials of it are a study of the soils and seeds, so to adapt one to another; a diversification of industry including the cultivation of different crops and the raising of live stock; a careful rotation of crops, so that the land will not be worn out by successive years of single cropping; intelligent fertilization by this system of rotation; a careful selection of grains used for seeds; and, first of all in importance, the substitution of small farms, thoroughly tilled, for the large farm, with its weeds, its neglected corners, its abused soil and its thin product. The last makes room for the new population, whose added product will help to restore our place as an exporter of foodstuffs."

Mr. Hill said that when this nation attains an agricultural eminence where it will rank with other countries and grow twenty-eight bushels of wheat where fourteen grow to-day the present gigantic waste will stop.

"If associations, as this congress, can stop the waste, it will pay for building two Panama canals every year; it will in two years more than pay the estimated expense of improving every available waterway in the United States; it will save more money to the farmer than the railroads could if it carried all their grain to market free of charge," he declared.

"What is true of wheat is true of all the other products of the farm. The splendid work done in this state is to the point. The average yield in Wisconsin has been raised, by the application of scientific methods, from 27 to 45 bushels an acre. The new value thus created in a single state for a single year amounts to about $15,000,000.

BOOST FOR COLLEGES.

"Above everything else send your boys and girls to the Agricultural colleges, where modern systems of tillage are taught," declared the speaker amid loud applause. "The opportunity is ample. There are sixty-three colleges and universities now receiving aid under acts of congress as a condition of maintaining a course in agriculture. Keep them, if you possibly can, good agricultural schools and save them from the temptation of trying to ape the airs of the university.

"They are to-day the most useful, the most fruitful educational institutions in the country. See that the children of the farm go where they will not be taught to despise the soil sor long for a future free from it labors; but will learn the fact, now being fully understood, that the right kind of farming offers scope for the keenest intelligence, occupation for the most active brain and opportunity and reward for the highest ambition."

Harvest Laborers' Excursions to Eastern Canada.

The Canadian Northern Railway have been fortunate enough to make arrangements with railway lines in the United States so that they can return harvest laborers to points on the Grand Trunk railway system in Eastern Canada at practically the same rates as would be in effect, returning via the Canadian Pacific railway. They are open to issue these reduced rate tickets to laborers who came up on the harvest excursions via the Canadian Pacific railway as well as those who came up via Chicago and their own line.

This, no doubt, will be appreciated by a great many of the harvest laborers who came up direct and are desirous of returning via Chicago. Any agent of the Canadian Northern railway is in a position to give laborers information under what conditions cheap rates can be obtained.

THE WEATHER AND PRICES.

Copious rains have fallen in many parts of the Western States, pastures have improved and the number of half fat farm cattle going to market has been greatly reduced. The number of range cattle being forwarded is about the same. Prices on good stuff have improved somewhat, but on inferior animals there has been little or no improvement, owing to the fact that during the heavy runs large numbers were slaughtered and put into cold storage; these will have to be disposed of before much advance can be expected in the price of live animals of the same quality. There have been several reports of failure to secure cars for forwarding live stock on the C.P.R., but with the strike being practically ended there is likely to be an improvement in this respect, and there is every reason to look for better prices to the Alberta stockman in the near future. Reports from London quote an advance of fully 1c per lb in dressed beef or about 1-2 cent per lb for the live animal.

SOME WEATHER FACTS.

A Saskatchewan knocker who signs himself an "Ex Illinois High School Teacher," has been writing tales of woe to the American press and warning intending settlers to think twice before casting their lot with the Canadians. His principal grievance is the extreme cold and uncertainty of the weather. Now comes a report that snow fell in Kassan City, Mo., on Sept. 28 and that on the same date a coal miner was frozen to death at Desmoines, Iowa.

The Democrats of Utah have nominated for the governorship of that state Mr. Jesse Knight, who has large interests in Southern Alberta and to whose enterprise the beet sugar industry at Raymond is for the most part due.

A Celebrated Case Recalled.

Benjamin Green Lake, at one time one of the most eminent solicitors in London, was released last week from Parkhurst prison, where he was serving a sentence of twelve years' imprisonment passed upon him in 1901 for the misappropriation of trust funds. He had been suffering from continued ill-health.

Lake was in 1889-90 president of the incorporated Law Society, and was chairman of the Discipline Committee, appointed under the Solicitors' Act, 1888. In that official capacity he had enormous powers in the direction of dealing with dishonest or misbehaving lawyers the power, indeed, of their professional life or death.

The crash came on him in 1900, when the firm of Lake & Lake, of which Benjamin Lake was then the sole partner, failed with liabilities exceeding one-third of one million pounds. Lake ascribed his failure to the defalcations of his late partner and cousin, George Edward Lake, who was said to have died near Berlin in November, 1899. The coffin was brought to England and interred at Bushey on December 5th, 1899, but despite the funeral, which was on a costly scale, it was rumored that George Edward Lake was not dead.

By a singular coincidence, on the same day that Lake was released a well-educated man, who alleged he was victimized by the ex-convict, appealed to the magistrate at Kingston-on-Thames for assistance. The applicant alleged that Lake had misappropriated £30,000 of his money.

The bench were impressed with the story, and the chairman directed that 10s should be given him out of the poor box. After the magistrates had retired the deputy clerk returned to the court and asked the applicant to write down his name and degree. He thereupon wrote upon a sheet of paper "F J. Ellis, Heidelberg, M. A., Trin. Coll., Oxon," and receiving the 10s., thanked the official and left the court.

Seen subsequently by a representative of the Daily Mail, Mr. Ellis said: "My father was Lieut.-Col. Ellis, of the 16th Lancers. He is dead and I have not a single relative living that I am aware of.

"I was a camparatively rich man with £30,000 in the Funds. The commencement of all my trouble was the loss of all my fortune in one swoop. My solicitor was Mr. Benjamin Green Lake, who suggested that I should give him power of attorney to deal with my £30,000. I was under the impression that he was going to re-invest it for me to advantage, and so, in an evil moment, I consented.

"Subsequently he was arrested for misappropriation, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment, and all that I got out of my fortune was fifty pounds. The only thing I could think of doing was coaching pupils, but now I can scarcely find one at all."

Athletics.

(Continued from page 3)

Such a finish as that of 1908 in the two big baseball leagues is utterly without precedent. On Tuesday Detroit and Chicago met on the grounds of the latter. Whichever club won the game won the pennant and the former with wild Bill Donovan in the box, proved fully equal to the task, shutting out their opponents by 5-0. In the National by Wednesday's 7-2 victory over Boston, New York tied Chicago for first place and as the Saturday News goes to press the two clubs are playing off the famous game of ten days ago that was declared a tie after a riot had occurred. That game was a bit of hard luck for New York. A safe hit brought in the winning run with the bases full, but the man on first started for the dressing room instead of going to second. Chicago's contention was that he was out. The doctors in the American cities should be kept busy this fall attending to cases of heart disease after all this excitement.

COVER POINT

The Court of Appeal is sitting in Edmonton this week, with all the judges present. Application is being made by Joseph Hicks of McLeod for reinstatement as a barrister.

Is it not worth your while to have your printing make a good impression on those with whom you do business

?

You know yourself what you think of a firm which sends you a communication on a badly printed letterhead. So much of the business of to-day is done by means of correspondence that it is becoming of more and more importance to have the printed matter, which you send out of the best.

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Contains — 2 pairs effective Diningroom Curtains, 3½ yds. long, 60 ins. wide.
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Marvellous Value Reliable Goods. Quite Distinct.
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SAML. PEACH & SONS, The Looms, Box 677 NOTTINGHAM, Eng. (Est. 1857.

Music and Drama

Did Mr. J. M. Barrie have in his eye Sir William van Horne (the Canadian "Railway King") when he made John Shand (the railway porter hero in "What Every Woman Knows") break into the Wylie's house to study the books in their library?

The question is prompted by the printing in the Canadian Magazine of an incident in the life of Sir William which is an almost exact parallel of John Shand's house-breaking feat.

If Mr. Barrie had no knowledge of Sir William's youthful escapade, the coincidence is wonderful, for both men broke into libraries to improve their minds, both succeeded in after life and both were connected with railways, says the London Express.

In order to place the coincidence clearly before the reader, the "deadly parallel" may be usefully employed. In the first paragraph below is an account of John Shand's adventure as described by a dramatic critic, and in the second is the Canadian Magazine's account of the "Railway King's" library-breaking:

John Shand—"Lacking money to buy the necessary books and knowing that these are lying idle in the Wylie's book case, John Shand formed the desperate scheme of house-breaking in order to pursue his studies.

"The picture presented by this (the first act) is. . . from first to last the most delicate, humorous and whimsical of Barriesms. . .

"It (the play) becomes as it proceeds a little too far removed from the realities and possibilities of life.

But "fable" is not Mr. Barrie's strong point."

Sir. W. van Horne "Of more interest are the incidents in the early career of this man of exhaustless energy and indomitable will.

"In his boyhood he broke into the library of his native town in Illinois, on a Sunday and copied a book he wanted from cover to cover, illustrations and all.

"I was not able to buy books in those days," he explained. "I was employed as a messenger at six dollars a month, which I took home intact to my mother."

"How picturesque is that incident in the life of one who later became unrivalled in the planning of railway systems and the handling of millions."

—

Miss Violet Eddy, leading lady of the HaroldNelson company,is sperding a well earned holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Eddy, Maryland street.

Miss Eddy has had a short, but remarkable career on the stage. Although but 19 years of age she has risen high in the ranks of her profession and has played the leading female parts in "Hamlet," "Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Prisoner of Zenda," "Richelieu," "The Slave of the Princess," and a dozen other plays which Mr. Nelson has presented. She will remain for some time in Winnipeg before returning to her company.—Winnipeg Free Press.

The following letter has been handed to me by the editress of the Mirror:

"As a constant reader of the Saturday News, I appreciate the stand it is taking in our public life, and its fearless and fair criticisms on most of the questions of the day. But it is in the pages of the 'Mirror' that I find real enjoyment, and if they reflect in anyway the personality of "Peggy," then I am doubly pleased. Allow me to acknowledge my appreciation of your sincere efforts to broaden, widen, and deepen the spirit of the Woman of the West.

I would like to know who writes the notes on Music and Drama, as I feel I should take exception to the remarks made by Mr. Turner in that column. I read with interest the report of Mr. Turner's lecture on "Church Music," and I am quite in sympathy with his high ideals, and believe that we should have the very best music in our churches. The choir work should be as consecrated as the minister's, and surely only the best should be offered to praise the Lord of the Universe and our Father. What I did object to was the lecturer's remarks about the old "Glory Song." If it is the infant Christian song, it is the infant and newly-awakened soul that the world needs. How many thousands upon thousands have sung that song with their hearts bursting with love and gratitude to the author of the soul's salvation, and without the shadow of a thought of the selfishness as ascribed to it by Mr. Turner. We are all, more or less, creatures of selfishness, and it is not until a breath of the Divine Nature has touched our life that this inherent selfishness gives place to something better and nobler.

One of the great means towards the wonderful success attained by the Salvation Army has been, in my opinion, the adaptation of popular and catchy tunes to sacred themes. A success that had been utterly impossible had they played and sung to the submerged tenth the glorious oratorios of Wagner. It is all very well for Mr. Turner, whose musical ear and soul has been educated; but to the average man it would be like offering an honest laborer who has toiled from seven till noon, a lunch similar to those provided at "pink teas." High class music is grand and glorious to those who have had the good fortune to learn to appreciate, but equally so is the old familiar hymn (selfishness and all unconsciously included) to,I fear, the average person whose heart tries (often unsuccessfully from a musical point of view) to make melody to the Lord. Nothing stirred my heart more on coming to this new land than the strains of an old hymn on the quiet Sabbath morning.

Your admirer.

M.S."

—

The subject is one of decided interest and I would like to receive other letters in regard to it in addition to the excellent one which "M.S." has sent.

Already the work of organization has been begun for the musical festival to be held in Edmonton on the 4th and 5th of May of next year. The city council has made a grant of $300 and there is every reason to believe that, with the successful outcome of the first year's effort, it will be possible to make the festival of 1909 one of the events of the musical history of the Dominion. The accounts submitted to the council showed that an expenditure of $1328.15 was made last May. This gives some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking. Fortunately, a small surplus was realized, which has proven very encouraging. There is every reason to believe that the festival will develop into a great institution, which will exert a most powerful influence in the cause of good music. The entries this year in the various competitions were surprisingly large, considering the novelty of the affair, but there were many who should have competed who failed to do so. It should become henceforth a matter of pride with everyone who has musical ambitions to take a place among the prize winners. In bringing new talent to the front, a great public service is done. Each year the festival will probably lead to several genuine musical discoveries.

While the entries outside the city were perhaps as many as could be expected in the first year, they should be very largely increased in 1909. The co-operation of the musicians of Calgary should be sought. Would it not be better to have the gathering known as the Edmonton instead of the Alberta Musical Festival? This is really what it is. The competitions are open to the province but the arrangements are solely in the hands of the musicians of the one city. If it is deemed wise to hold one festival for the province, representatives from Calgary and from other places should be induced to take their places on the committee. The festival could be held in Edmonton and Calgary in alternate years. If this is not deemed feasible, then the best thing to do is to change the name. This, we think, would have the effect of bringing in more competitors from outside, particularly from the southern city. If this were done, a separate festival would probably be organized in Calgary, at which Edmonton vocalists could compete. The matter is one which should be discussed with frankness. Competition between the two cities is desirable and it is only by the adoption of one of these two plans that it is likely to be obtained.

—

The San Francisco Opera Company continued to play to crowded houses for the balance of their engagement. The welcome which was given them should ensure their return at some future date and encourage the Opera House management to bring other attractions of their calibre. In the opinion of the writer, the best offering by all odds that they have to make is "The Toy-maker." This comparison is made without any idea of casting slurs on the others. A wonderfully high standard was maintained throughout. But "The Toymaker" was an opera calculated to bring out the best in any organization. It is a delightful change after the general vapidity which characterizes the bulk of modern musical comedies. It tells a pretty story, it contains a great deal of excellent music and gives opportunity for not a little dramatic ability. Those who have had the pleasure of seeing that beautiful comic opera "Babes in Toyland" could not fail to have it vividly recalled by many of the passages in "The Toymaker." On Miss Mabel Day as the Toymaker's daughter in the disguise of the wonderful doll, "No 84," the burden rests, and it would be hard to find more delightful work of its kind. Her make-up, her singing and her acting were all superb.

In this column last week, but a passing reference was made to Miss Day's talent. No one who saw her in either "Fantana" or "The Strollers" was prepared for so inimitable a performance as she gave at the last of the week. Of her songs, "One, Two, Three—I love you," will linger long in the memory. It is seldom that we see such enthusiasm as her work called forth manifested by Edmonton audiences, and, despite the opinions of some people's opinions to the contrary, who forget how largely the population of the city is drawn from those who have lived in places which loom large in the theatrical world, they really know a good thing when they see it.

Mr. Webb was as amusing as ever. It is a great gift to be able to add to the merriment of a city's life to the extent that he has done in the course of his recent visit.

Another thoroughly good voice, which was given an opportunity in "The Toymaker," was that of Mr. J. Russell Collins as "Brother Matthew."

Continued on page 8

Gardener Good morning, Master George. I hear you won the 100 yards at the sports.

George Yes, Carver, but in very poor time only 12 2-5.

Gardener Ah, the best time I ever did the hundred in when I was a boy was ten seconds.

George—I suppose they timed you with sun dials in those days?

—Punch.

Twin City Fair.

The favorable reports which we are continually receiving of the various fairs now being held throughout the province augurs well for the autumn fair to be held in Edmonton, October 12 to 17th. The prize list is very comprehensive and includes everything that can be produced on the farm. The prizes offered are certainly worth striving for, that of $100 for the best exhibit put up by a school district should stir the ambition of both parents and public of every district who take pride in their settlement and desire to make its resources known.

The autumn fair is a new venture on the part of Edmonton, and the management realize the difficulty of getting it started, but they are convinced that once started it will be a success and one of the best mediums for advertising the resources of the various districts surrounding Edmonton and Strathcona. The old complaint that farmers are too much concerned with the immediate present to take an interest in matters pertaining to the future, does not appear to hold good in this case, and from all directions come reports of collections of grain, grasses and vegetables now being collected.

Edmonton has done nobly in preparing a generous prize list, and we are gratified to learn that the farmers are preparing to rise to the occasion and make the fair just such a success as the promoters intended it should be.

Additions to Prize List.

The following additions have been made to the prize list of the Edmonton Grain Fair Festival:

Class 13, Art Department.

Director in charge, J. H. Picard, Esq.

Judge.

Section 1. Painting on China, $3, $1. Entry fee, 25c.

Section 2. Painting on silk, $3, 1. Entry fee, 25c.

Section 3. Water color, any subject, $4, $2. Entry fee, 25c.

Section 4. Oil painting, landscape, $5, $2.50. Entry, 50c.

Section 5. Oil painting, animal, $5, $2.50. Entry,50c.

Section 6. Oil painting, portrait, $5, $2.50. Entry 50c.

Section 7. Pencil drawing, $3, $1. Entry, 25c.

Section 8. Crayon, $3, $1. Entry, 25c.

Section 9. Pen and ink, $3, $1. Entry, 25c.

Open to Alberta residents.

Addition to Class 5.

Section 20. Sheaf of Timothy, $3, $2, $1

Section 21. Sheaf of Brome grass, $3, $2, $1.

Win a Xmas Gift

Save the outside wrappers from the bottles of Holbrook's Sauce and send in with the last line of Limerick published below.

$1,000 worth of prizes divided among 300 persons. You can be one.

Edmonton Saturday News, Oct. 3rd, 1908

Cut out this Coupon **LIMERICK**

Said John Bull at his dinner one day,
I'll get rid of my cook right away,
He's served up this course
Without Holbrook's Sauce,

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Fill in last line here

I agree to abide by the decision of the Committee of Judges as final, and enter the competition on that distinct understanding.

Signature .....

Address .....

All replies to this Limerick must be received by October 24th, 1908.

RULES--Read these Carefully

1.—Cut out coupon below and write on it your suggestion for the last line of the Limerick.
2.—Send with each coupon or Limerick the outside paper wrapper, with label attached, from a bottle of HOLBROOK'S SAUCE.
3.—Readers may send in as many replies as they like, but each one must be accompanied by a separate wrapper.
4.—The Limericks will be judged by a committee of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act; The Editor of the Mail and Empire, Toronto, The Editor of the Canadian Courier, Toronto, and The Manager of Woods-Norrie, Limited, Advertising Agency, Toronto
5.—Address and send your communication, "Holbrook's Limerick," care Woods-Norrie, Limited, Toronto.

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE

Is a necessary article on any complete dinner table. It adds zest and piquant flavor to soups, fish, poultry, steaks, chops, etc., and can be obtained at all good grocery stores. It contains no artificial preservative whatever.

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE

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Made and bottled in England

Cut this advertisement out and keep it for reference. 1137

An old colored man stole a pig and after getting hom with the animal knelt to pray before retiring. His wife heard him praying for forgiveness for stealing the pig. She went to sleep with Uncle Eph still praying. Later in the night she woke up, and saw her husband still kneeling in prayer. At daybreak his supplications had not ceased.

"Eph, why don't you come to bed?" asked his wife.

"Let me 'lone, 'Riah; the mo I tries 'splain how I come to steal dat pig de wusser I gits mixed."

The Local Improvement Act, Village Act and School Assessment Ordinance.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Local Improvement Act, Village Act and School Assessment Ordinance, the Honorable Mr. Justice Beck has appointed Monday, the 23rd day of November, 1908, at Ten o'clock a.m., at the Court House in the City of Edmonton for the holding of a Court for confirmation of the returns made under the provisions of Section 91 of the Local Improvement Act in respect of the following Local Improvement Districts:

Local Improvement District 28-M-4, 29-M-4, 30-M-4 25-N-4, 26-N-4, 27-N-4, 28-N-4, 29-N-4, 30-N-4, 25-P-4, 27-P-4, 28-P-4, 25-R-4, 26-R 4, 27-R-4, 28-R-4, 25-S-4, 26-S-4, 27-S-4, 28-S-4, 29-S-4, 25-T-4, 26-T-4, 27-T-4, 28-T-4, 29-T-4, 30-T-4, 25-A-5, 26-A-5, 27-A-5, 26-B-5, 27-B-5, and Nos. 617, 620, 621 and 622.

And of Section 67 of the Village Act in respect of the following villages, viz.:

The Villages of Athabasca Landing and the Village of Millet.

And of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance in respect of the following School Districts, viz.:

School Districts Nos. 382, 1438, 1204, 393, 222, 979, 1416, 926, 1074, 1457, 1456, 528, 234, 370, 1526, 978, 799, 1016, 1474, 1433, 737, 434, 371, 412, 521, 841, 1465, 937, 716, 537, 367,660, 925, 719, 525, 571, 280, 296, 1099, 611, 663, 246, 1001, 1241, 478, 530, 350, 23, 212, 305, 324, 399, 452, 749, 774, 645, 622, 711, 24, 355, 385, 427, 416, 438, 847, 1443, 672, 509, 479, 475, 525, 369, 1029, 626, 322, 415, 459, 418, 384, 470, 429, 1500, 1358, 532, 529, 683, 508, 400, 450, 1319, 381, 1009, 345, 881, 301, 1444, 850, 1307, 29; R.C.P. 2, R.C.P. 4, R.C.P. 6, R.C.P. 34, R.C.P. 42, R.C. P. 45, R.C.P. 47,R C.P. 51.

Dated at Edmonton this 18th day of September, 1908.

JOHN STOCKS,
Deputy Minister of Public Works.

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"NOT UNDERSTOOD."

"Not understood. We move along asunder,
Our paths grow wider as the seasons creep
Along the years; we marvel and we wonder
Why life is life? And then we fall asleep—
Not understood.

Not understood. We gather false impressions,
And hug them closer as the years go by.
Till virtues often seem to us transgressions;
And thus men rise and fall, and live and die—
Not understood.

Not understood. Poor souls with stunted vision
Oft measure giants by their narrow gauge;
The poisoned shafts of falsehood and derision
Are oft impelled 'gainst those who mould the age—
Not understood.

Not understood. The secret springs of action
Which lie beneath the surface and the show,
Are disregarded; with self-satisfaction
We judge our neighbors and they often go—
Not understood.

Not understood. How trifles often change us!
The thoughtless sentence or the fancied slight
Destroy long years of friendship, and estrange us,
And on our souls there falls a freezing blight—
Not understood.

Not understood! How many breasts are aching
For lack of sympathy? Ah! day by day
How many cheerless, lonely hearts are breaking!
How many noble spirits pass away—
Not understood.

O God! that men would see a little clearer,
Or judge less harshly where they cannot see;
Oh God! that men would draw a little nearer
To one another; they'd be nearer Thee—
And understood.

—

I am indebted for the above lines to "A Well-wisher," who sent along with them a kindly and encouraging letter.

—

I have just been having a cup of tea by my lonesome. Outside it is very dull. The hour is five o' the clock.

Now one really can't drink tea without someone, something, to chat to—and so I seized on a recent copy of T.P.'s weekly—and from across seas by the magic of the pen, I discerned another woman to gossip with.

Such an interesting chat as we had of it, too! considering that she did all the talking, and I didn't have even a look in. All about Jerome K. Jerome's new play "The Passing of The Third Floor Back," which is at present being so alternately patted and pulled to pieces by London critics that it is a bit difficult to arrive at any reasonable opinion as to its merits.

Very often it is a woman who sums up in a nutshell what it takes a great many men a very long time to say. A theory in this case illustrated rather well by "Frances" in "Five O'Clock Tea Talk" in the paper referred to.

Briefly, the play centres round a "Passer-by" or a lodger who takes rooms in the third back floor in a Bloomsbury genteel lodging house. The stage Blomsbury house—drab of furniture, draperies drab, drabbest of all its landlady.

The play is divided into three acts, and in the prologue we meet all of the lodgers—a sorry crowd.

We have a cheat, a slut, a painted lady, a shrew, a bully, a snob, a hussy, a rogue, a cad, and a satyr.

As the first act proceeds we find them all acting up to their designations. Suddenly as we advance to the Epilogue a great change overtakes the characters. They become the lady of the house, the servant, a maiden lady, a husband and wife, a rich aunt, and so on. What has caused the revolution? Why does the landlady insist on her servant taking a rest? Why does the servant work cheerfully and tidily? Why does the painted lady leave off her false hair and cease to paint her cheeks? Why do the husband and wife cease from a nagging and quarreling, to vie with one another in kindly attentions? Why does the young woman throw over her rich fiance and promise to marry the struggling artist? Why does the Jew wish to turn his "silver" mine into a dairy farm? Why, in fact, do

To leafless shrubs the flowering palms succeed,
And odorous myrtle to the noisome weed?

Why? All because of the influence of the lodger in the third floor back.

There are two theories advanced as to who this "Passer-by" or lodger represents. One that he personates the miraculous influence of Christ, another that he is the Better Self, to be found in all of us.

But it is not so much to tell you the story that I have written of my chat over the teacups, as to call your attention to some sentiments expressed by this Shadow Lady of the Pen which are very old opinions of my own.

"Frances," in starting out, assured us she was in the best of spirits. A play by Jerome K. Jerome! At once arose memories of "Three Men in a Boat," "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," etc., etc. Here surely was a laugh in store. And in the first act, the author did throw in two or three, but then with the coming of the Passer-by, all laughter ceased. Virtue at once assumed garments of mourning. The poor painted lady left off all life, all individuality, all character with her rouge and her golden curls. One could only feel sorrow not joy over her transformation, and so with the rest of the cast.

Forbes Robertson, who took the role of the Passer-by,we are assured, gave a very noble portrayal of the Better Self.

But here again virtue stalked in sable garments, the joy of life was absent.

And then My Lady of the Ten Cups, puts some very wise questions. "Why," she writes, "are all lightness and brightness taken out of virtue when it is represented on the stage? Why is only the woman with a certain PAST and a dubious present allowed to use her eyes and to walk with a natural briskness? Why must the villain be given a loud guffaw to express his mirth, while the hero is not permitted anything beyond a pleasant smile? Why, in a word, is the brush which paints goodness always dipped in dull colors? In Mr. Jerome's play this almost general rule is followed. The reformed characters are much less amusing and interesting than while they remain unreformed. Were Virtue called upon to act up to so sombre a picture she never surely would have held her own with Vice as she has done. No great sacrifices were demanded from the lodgers, no tremendous climbing on to the Hills of Perfection, which meant torn garments and bleeding feet. They were just asked to lead the happy, natural lives that are being led by thousands every day and everywhere. Why should the appeal assume ghost-like melancholy? It is a most injurious delusion to associate goodness with a pale face, melancholy eyes, and funeral garments. For true melancholy you have to go to the man or woman who has 'gone the pace.'"

Is there not food for reflection in all of this?

The "Passing of the Third Floor Back" is a play; but is not life itself much the same thing? And in the real play, as in the stage version do not virtue and piety too often stalk through the piece with lack lustre eye, and mar—joy mien, when goodness should be the happiest thing alive.

In "The Old Peabody Pew" occurs a sentence that sums up how much in little.

"He was so busy bein' a minister he never got round to bein' a human creeter."

—

HOME AND SOCIETY

To London Town from Babylon
The pageant of the world goes by
For you, for you, I pause and con
A Stander-By

—

Mrs. Dunsmuir, mother of Lieut.-Gov. James Dunsmuir, of British Columbia, died last week at the age of 83 years. She was, says the Vancouver World, possibly the best known of the survivors among those pioneer women who followed their husbands into the wilderness of British Columbia over fifty years ago. The wife of a mine overseer, Robert Dunsmuir, who came out to the colleries of Nanaimo by the old route around the Horn, the vessel in which she sailed was wrecked on the Washington Coast, and there while the party was awaiting means of transportation to Vancouver Island, her son the present Lieutenant-Governor was born. During the years which followed,Mrs.Dunsmuir shared to the full the privations of the early settlers, but, more fortunate than most, was destined to enjoy a splendid affluence. Early in the seventies her husband discovered, some five miles from Nanaimo, a large deposit of coal in which he interested capital on terms which ultimately proved to be of great advantage to all concerned. The Wellington collieries were estabilished and for nearly thirty years a stream of wealth poured into Mr. Dunsmuir's coffers, and enabled him to branch out into numerous other enterprises, the chief of which was the building and operating of the railway between Victoria and Wellington, for which he received a substantial cash bonus and a grant of one-third of the island. Entering public life he became a minister of the crown and Mrs. Dunsmuir found herself a social leader of the capital, where a magnificent residence attested the prosperity of the family.

The Hon. Robert Dunsmuir was not fated to enjoy these riches and honors long, however, for he passed away in the later eighties. On his sons then devolved the business management of the undertakings of the family, and on their wives and his daughters the social duties, Mrs. Dunsmuir going into a semi-retirement which has since become more and more complete. From that retreat, however, she has seen her only surviving son attain even higher honors than those his father bore before him and her daughters become the leaders in the most brilliant social circles of British Columbia's capital. Even in these days of sudden acquisition of wealth there are few whose life-story presents more remarkable extremes than that of Joan Dunsmuir, the wife of a pioneer miner, who lived to see her husband in high office and her son at Government House and daughters marry into some of the oldest and proudest of English families

—

The wedding of Miss Mary Kathleen Hagarty, second daughter of Mr. George Hagarty, and Mr. B. Morton Jones of Lethbridge, Alta., son of Rev. Septimus Jones, was celebrated at half past two o'clock on Wednesday, in St. George's church, Rev. Canon Cayley assisted by Rev. Canon Webb of Calgary, officiating. The bride was brought in and given away by her brother Mr. Dudley Hagarty, and looked sweetly pretty and graceful in her handsome robe of Duchess satin, with beautiful old Carrick-ma-cross lace, an heirloom in the family. The bridal bouquet was of lily of the valley, and the slight form of the young bride was enveloped in a cloudy veil of tulle fastened by a wreath of orange blossoms. Miss Annie Hagarty was her sister's maid of honor, in pale blue satin and large hat of the same shade, with a bouquet of Richmond roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Dorothy Gates of Hamilton, cousin of the bride, Miss Helen Cornish, and Miss Cecil Van Sittart, wore pale blue marquisette gowns and hats to match, and carried Richmond roses. Mr. J. M. Jellett was best man. The ushers were Mr. Casey Wood, Mr. W. Assheton Smith, Dr. McLaren of Hamilton and Mr. Grant Neale. Mrs. Hagarty received the guests at her home in Walmer road after the ceremony, and after the dejeuner and congratulations, Mr. and Mrs. Jones left for their honeymoon, the bride wearing a quiet and becoming travelling dress of navy blue. They are expected back in Toronto on a visit before settling down in Lethbridge. Many handsome gifts were made to the bride, who has always been best loved where she is best known, and whose many Toronto friends regret that she is to live so far away from them. Toronto Saturday Night.

—

A quiet wedding took place at the pro-cathedral, Calgary, Alta., on Wednesday afternoon, September 16, when the Rev. Willis George James, rector of St. John's Church, Pincher Creek, Alta., and Frances Esther, youngest daughter of John Yate How of Allanton,Ont., were married by his Lordship the Bishop of Calgary. The bride was unattended, and was given away by her uncle, Mr. J. Edward Roberts of Rosedale, Toronto, who, with Mrs. Roberts, accompanied Miss How to Calgary.

—

Mrs. Charles Fisher, formerly, Miss Marjorie Powell, and her little daughter who spent the summer at Kingsmere, have left for their home in Cochrane, Alberta.—Ottawa Free Press.

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tell each other about the good things.
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EDMONTON, ALTA.

The Hospital Ball on Thursday evening, is, as I write, the most important social item on the tapis. I think you will find there will be a great many present—dances having been so scarce of late and that quite a few smart new gowns will make their appearance, mostly due to the presence of so many brides in our midst. Edmonton is, and has always been, remarkable for the charm of its married women rather more than for the beauty of its very young set. In which it differs very materially from many Eastern towns, Port Hope, for instance, which, since I can remember, has been noted for its beautiful daughters.

This year, there will, of course, be quite a number of prominent hostesses who will be much missed, from the always enjoyable affair, due to family bereavements.

Happening as it does on the eve of going to press, it will be impossible for me to attempt any description of the event in the present issue of the paper.

As the column devoted to the doings of "The Athletic World" has handled the recent golf tournament very fully, it is unnecessary for me to offer further comment. There was only, what seems to me one regrettable feature to it, and that was that Miss Brown, who plays the game with a man's ease and skill, was so completely in a class by herself.

Of course, as one man put it, it only means that the ladies will have improve their game immensely to have a ghost of a show to win, but us, for the most of us, golf can be at best but a relaxation, something to sandwich in between more important home duties, I am afraid the results of the tournament will be to discourage, rather than to stimulate golf amongst us.

Miss Matheson, good sport as she is, and Mr. Simpson made a brave bid for the mixed foursomes event but lost by one. However, I heard some very flattering comments on both her play and the manner in which she took her defeat, so here's to her, and better luck next time.

I have just learned that Mrs. Bishopric carried off the Ladies' Handicap, which is good news indeed, and richly deserved.

Miss Katherine Henderson was one of last week's bright young hostesses, entertaining at a dinner party of ten on Thursday evening.

The latest social gossip is a new engagement, a well-known young barrister and a charmingly pretty girl. For myself I'm not telling but you are all entitled to a guess.

Mrs. Griesbach has issued cards of invitation to an "At Home" for this Friday, Oct. 9th.

Madame Philippe Roy will receive during the season on the first and second Fridays of the month.

I declare I am never accommodating but that I live to regret it. Last week though in possession of the facts, I postponed mention of Mr and Mrs. John Sommerville's and their family's departure for Santa Barbara, Cal., only to see it announced in a local daily. However, if late, perhaps with more regret, I now refer to it.

To tell Mr. and Mrs. Sommerville that both they and their daughters will be sadly missed in Edmontons but faintly expressing the general feeling. Mr. Sommerville has always been to me personally a type, of the charming courteous busniess man. One of the old school, charming because he couldn't help himself, courteous because all his natural tendencies and business instincts told him that courtesy was the biggest asset any man ambitious to succeed could possess.

Of Mrs. Sommerville I write with the most affectionate regard. Quite frankly she has been one of the very best friends I have had in town. To the Mirror she has been a fairy godmother; a steady constant inspiration; to its editress a comforter in days that were dark and disheartening enough.

Of her charity and good work in Edmonton, the City, the Public Hospital, the Y.W.C.A., the church, the beneficiaries of her thoughtfulness bear ample testimony.

To their new home in beautiful California, the entire family will carry a host of good wishes for all happiness and good fortune, but may the balmy breezes of that lovely southern clime never serve to make them forget that Sunny Alberta had charms of her own, not the least of which was the good friendship of its citizens for them Sommervilles all.

Mr R. W. Cautley left on Thursday for his winter survey, and expects to be absent for six months.

Mr. Strathy of Winnipeg spent a few days in town last week, and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Emery. For a man as well-known and as popular to drop into town for a few days and then out again, before he has had time to be greeted by one half his friends strikes a body as shockingly poor Winnipeg manners as an old Edmontonian he ought to have known better while another ground of complaint was: why hadn't he brought his wife?

Last week, after being dined and "theatred," not to say automobiled and banquetted, Mr. Colville left on Saturday for Calgary, mourned by his friends, and much-missed by the Bank of Montreal's customers, with whom, during his accountancy here, he was a great favorite. Indeed in many circles his departure will leave a blank and on many sides I hear the hope expressed that as this is the second time that Calgary has laid claim to his services, it may be a precedent on which we can base our hope for his return to the Capital.

I had a card during the week from Mrs. Saunders stating that she was settled for the winter at 36 Willcocks street, Toronto, her daughters being entered as student-boarders at Miss Veals' school, "Glen Mawr."

Much symnathy will be felt for Major Thibaudeau in the death of his sister, which occured quite unexpectedly in Montreal early last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowker expect to move into their new house on Fifteenth street about the 16th of this month. I hear that the T. S. F. Jacksons have taken their apartments at Mrs. Rhodes' pension.

Mrs. Guy Marriott of Stratheona received for the first time since her marriage in June last, at her cosy bungalow on Saturday afternoon, when a steady stream of callers from both sides of the river extended her a welcome to the young matronhood of the Twin Cities.

Mrs. Marriott received her guests in her beautiful wedding gown of white crepe, made in a Grecian style with long angel sleeves, and trimmed with white and gold Grecian key pattern embroidery. Assisting her was Mr. Sydney Woods of Edmonton, looking charming in a pretty empire frock of grey voile, with a large black picture hat with plumes.

In the tea-room, the table was most artistically arranged with a tall cut-glass vase of white carnation and fern, long satin streamers being suspended from an effective green-shaded electrolier, and being caught at the four corners of the table in spreading ribbon bows.

Mrs. Douglas of Stratheona presided at the tea-urn, and was frocked in a rich Empire toilette of black and white silk, with which was worn a large black hat.

Madame Roy's reception on Friday afternoon at her recently leased residence, 327 Seventh street, was the raison d'etre of a large number of smartly gowned women, dropping in for a pleasant call, and to welcome one of Edmonton's handsomest young matrons back to the Provincial Capital if only for a season.

Madame Roy received in a strikingly elegant Directoire toilette of cafe au lait Rajah silk, trimmed elaborately with embroidered cream filet net, touches of black satin, and just a knot of the exquisite new shade of pink velvet, on the corsage.

With her own fascinating manner of extending a welcome, and the effective background of artistically arranged rooms, bright with many exquisite red roses, and flowering plants, the hostess made a very fair picture as she greeted her friends, both old and new. Receiving with her was Mrs. Sydney Woods, in a striking Princess gown of pale grey voile over pink chiffon and taffeta, large black buttons giving the newest touch to the costume, and a huge black lace picture hat with ostrich plumes and a gilt buckle completing all.

From a table attractively arranged with billows of pale green and white illusion, from the midst of which arose a tall vase of stately gladioli, Miss Young, the sister of the hostess dispensed delicious tea and dainties. As stated in another item Madame Roy will receive in future on the first and second Fridays at 327 Seventh street.

At Mrs. Tory's first reception since coming to Edmonton on the same afternoon, a very large number of people were present to welcome her to her new home, a great many coming over from Stratheona for the occasion.

The hostess received in a very pretty frock of pale lavender voile, with garniture of embroidered filet net and touches of a deeper shade of lavender velvet. Assisting her was Mrs. Rutherford of Stratheona in a handsome toilette of brown velvet and chapeau en suite.

Mrs. D. S. Mackenzie and Mrs Harold Riley presided at the tea table which was arranged most effectively with a large bowl of sweet peas on an embroidered pansy center-piece. Mrs. McIntyre of Strathcona, Mrs. Riddell and Miss Alice McDougall assisted in doing the honors.

In the evening the reception was continued when a number of the sterner sex paid their respects to Alberta University's new and first and only President and Mrs. President, his wife.

Mrs. Cautley entertained at the tea hour on Friday of this week in honor of Miss Agnes Deans Cameron and Miss Brown, who returned to Edmonton from their trip to the Arctic Ocean, on Wednesady evening.

Miss Mary Campbell is now forming her morning and afternoon classes in china decoration and would like any intending pupils to make arrangements accordingly.

A meeting of all those interested in the Edmonton Young Women's Christian Association will be held in Grace Methodist church on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 15th at 3.30 p.m. The annual report, showing the finnneial condition and the work accomplished during the year will be read. Directors and members are especially requested to be present.

Miss Jameson of Toronto, travelling secretary of the W.F.M.S. of the Presbyterian church in Canada (W.D.) and for twelve years a missionary of that society in Central India, arrived in Edmonton during the past week and is the guest of Mrs. Manson, Sixth street. Miss Jameson is visiting the auxiliaries to the society throughout Alberta and is also addressing congregations where no such organization exists at present, with a view to creating and stimulating missionary interest. She is an earnest speaker and from her years of active service in the foreign field is well qualified for her present position. Miss Jameson will be heard with much interest in the Edmonton auxiliaries during the coming week.

Miss Stout, 511 Eighth street, receives Saturday for the first time this season, and afterwards on the first Saturday of each month.

Below I append some American society jottings "As Seen By Him" in a smart society paper.

Wouldn't we have a sensation if "He" came to town and "writ" US up.

Poor "Granard," whoever he is, when he's at home!—would a woman chronicler have handled him thus roughly?

"Few engagements are reported. We are not to have many debutantes this winter and in Washington, iss Ethel Roosevelt will no doubt be the most prominent. B eyond Miss Marjorie Gould, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould, I hear only of few. There is a Miss Mortimer, and perhaps a Miss Kennedy, and again Miss Hitchcock. I do not think we are going in for a gay winter. It will be one, however, when we shall be visited by many foreigners, especially English people. The Gould family mansion on Fifth Avenue is nearly completed and should be ready by December for occupancy. But then, even if we do not follow the British customs, there are many people in mourning who cannot, without outraging all present customs, entertain until next spring. Mrs. Joseph Stickney, however, always most hospitable, has returned from a trip around the world. She lost her husband three years ago, and she has a Fifth Avenue house. With the Wilsons in mourning and the Astors not giving anything, and with Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Oelrichs showing a disposition to remain on the other side until late, and with the Gerrys abandoning their annual ball, the little circle of the elect is narrowed. Perhaps by the time this appears in print the Granard-Mills match will be a fact. We have determined upon it, and we cannot imagine why Granard should be over here a whole month with the Ogden Mills, and to quote slang, there should be "nothing doing." I thank I explained what an excellent position was the Master of the Horse. Quite a sinecure, these days. I know that he is at the head of the equerries and pages, and that he can use a state carriage, and that he has some few other privileges. Perhaps later, he may be made Master of the Motors. There is no such office in existence just now. And by the way, it is a mistake to say Lord Granard comes from a long line of Roman Catholic ancestry. His father was a convert to that faith."

Peggy

It seems early to be thinking of Xmas gifts, but the busiest little store these afternoons is Little's Stationery Store, full of ladies picking up new ideas in all the pretty little hand made things that make such appropriate presents.

Music and Drama.

Continued from page 6

The engagement of the San Franciscans closed on Wednesday night with that tuneful old favorite, "Ermine." Miss Day was a most charming Ermine. Her singing was never better. "Dear Mother, in dreams I see thee," gave her the best opportunity that she has had during the engagement and the audience literally rose to her. The "Good Night" chorus was superbly beautiful. As for Mr. Webb, much was expected from him as Caddie, but he didn't make as much of the role as of those in the other operas. Mr. Weiner, as the big thief, on the other hand, was a striking success.

At the Dominion theatre this week, the great New York success "The Thief" has been given a very meritorious production and many have heartily welcomed the opportunity of seeing so much-discussed a play. It will be remembered that an extended reference to it, as produced by Margaret Illington, was made in the Saturday News quite recently. Miss Russell, as she always does, proved fully equal to the occasion. The burden of the play rests on her in the role of the woman who was driven to steel by the influence of her desire to be admired by her husband. No actress but one with a talent could hope to bring out the subtle parts of this immensely clever play.

I regret that I was not able to be present at the recital given by Miss Edith Bellamy on Tuesday evening, but from those who were there I learn that it was fully in keeping with the high artistic ideals of this talented young elocutionist. The programme was a varied one, ranging from Wordsworth to Kipling and from "Lasca" to "Tipperary in the Spring." Miss Forsythe's always enjoyable solos and the playing of Lagourgue's orchestra added much to the pleasure of the evening.

FIRST-NIGHTER.

Just Arrived

New Ideas in Fancy Needlework

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STAMPED CENTRES
TIE RACKS
TOWEL RACKS
STAMPED TOWELS
SLIPPER SOLES
NEW WOOLS
COLLAR BAGS
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